

IIFT MBA Entrance Exam

Sample Paper – 3

Duration: 120 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 300

Instructions

- This paper contains **110 Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer)**, modelled on the IIFT MBA Entrance Examination.
- **Marking Scheme:**
 - **Sections A (VARC), B (QA) & C (DILR): +3 marks** per correct answer; **–1 mark** per incorrect answer.
 - **Section D (General Awareness): +1.5 marks** per correct answer; **–0.5 mark** per incorrect answer.
- Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- Duration: **120 minutes**; no sectional time limit.
- **CBT mode.** Personal calculators, log tables, mobile phones, and electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited. No on-screen calculator is provided in the IIFT interface.
- Rough sheets will be provided at the test centre.

Section A: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension (VARC) [Q1–Q35]

Questions 1–5: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The post-Cold War era was widely celebrated as the dawn of American unipolarity—a moment when the United States stood, in Charles Krauthammer’s phrase, as the “unipolar moment.” Yet that moment has proved far shorter-lived than its architects anticipated. The 2008 global financial crisis exposed the fragility of an order built on dollar hegemony and unchecked financialisation, and simultaneously provided China the breathing room it needed to consolidate its economic and military rise. By the time Xi Jinping assumed power in 2013, Beijing had displaced the United States as the world’s largest trading partner for over 120 nations.

India’s response to this tectonic shift has been shaped by a doctrine of strategic autonomy—a refusal to be permanently anchored to any single great power. New Delhi’s simultaneous participation in the Quad (with the US, Japan, and Australia) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (with China and Russia) exemplifies this studied ambiguity. Critics argue that strategic autonomy risks strategic



irrelevance; proponents contend that it is the only posture consistent with India's civilisational self-image as a swing power.

The multipolar world order now taking shape is not merely bipolar with extra flags. Institutions such as BRICS, the SCO, and the New Development Bank offer alternative architectures of global governance that dilute Western veto power in the IMF and World Bank. The resulting landscape is one of competitive multipolarity—not peaceful coexistence among equals, but a contested arena in which middle powers like India, Brazil, and Turkey must constantly recalibrate their alignments. Whether this produces a more equitable or merely a more chaotic international order remains the defining question of the twenty-first century.

Q1. What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) The decline of US unipolarity and the emergence of a contested multipolar world order.
- (B) The rise of China as the dominant global superpower replacing the United States.
- (C) India's growing influence in multilateral institutions such as the United Nations.
- (D) The failure of the Bretton Woods institutions to address 21st-century challenges.

Q2. As used in the passage, “strategic autonomy” most nearly means India's:

- (A) Complete withdrawal from all military alliances and multilateral groupings.
- (B) Policy of neutrality modelled on Switzerland's non-alignment during the Cold War.
- (C) Preference for bilateral over multilateral diplomacy with major powers.
- (D) Refusal to be permanently anchored to any single great power while engaging multiple groupings.

Q3. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) India's simultaneous membership in the Quad and the SCO.
- (B) The role of the WTO in facilitating China's economic rise.



- (C) The New Development Bank as an alternative governance architecture.
- (D) The 2008 financial crisis as a turning point for US unipolarity.

Q4. The author's tone in the passage can best be described as:

- (A) Polemical and strongly pro-India in its assessment of strategic autonomy.
- (B) Optimistic about the prospects of a peaceful multipolar world.
- (C) Analytical and measured, presenting multiple perspectives without overt bias.
- (D) Pessimistic, suggesting that multipolarity will inevitably lead to global conflict.

Q5. Which of the following best supports the author's argument about the nature of the emerging multipolar order?

- (A) Middle powers like India prefer bilateral ties over multilateral institutions.
- (B) Institutions like BRICS and the SCO dilute Western veto power and create alternative governance structures.
- (C) The United States has voluntarily ceded its leadership role to accommodate rising powers.
- (D) China's dominance of global trade will eventually replicate US unipolarity in a new form.

Questions 6–10: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Memory is not a single, monolithic faculty but a family of distinct systems operating across different timescales. Working memory—the mental workspace we use to hold and manipulate information over seconds—was elegantly modelled by Alan Baddeley as a central executive governing two slave systems: the phonological loop for verbal material and the



visuospatial sketchpad for spatial and visual information. Its capacity, famously estimated by George Miller as “seven, plus or minus two” chunks, imposes a hard ceiling on simultaneous cognitive processing.

At the cellular level, the mechanism most closely associated with long-term memory formation is long-term potentiation (LTP)—a persistent strengthening of synaptic connections following repeated stimulation. When two neurons fire together repeatedly, the efficiency of the synapse between them increases, making future co-activation more likely. This “Hebbian” principle (“neurons that fire together, wire together”) is widely regarded as the cellular basis of learning.

Neuroplasticity—the brain’s capacity to reorganise its structure and function in response to experience—extends beyond childhood into adulthood. Adult hippocampal neurogenesis, the birth of new neurons in the memory-forming hippocampus, suggests the brain retains far greater malleability than once believed. These insights carry direct implications for education: strategies such as spaced repetition (distributing practice over time) and retrieval practice (testing oneself rather than re-reading) exploit LTP and consolidation mechanisms to produce durable long-term learning, outperforming massed study in virtually every empirical comparison.

Q6. According to the passage, long-term potentiation (LTP) is best described as:

- (A) The rapid loss of synaptic connections following periods of inactivity.
- (B) The transfer of information from working memory to short-term memory.
- (C) A persistent strengthening of synaptic connections following repeated stimulation.
- (D) The process by which new neurons are generated in the adult hippocampus.

Q7. In the passage, working memory is described as:



- (A) A limited-capacity mental workspace used to hold and manipulate information over seconds.
- (B) A permanent storage system for autobiographical memories formed in the hippocampus.
- (C) The mechanism responsible for the consolidation of long-term potentiation.
- (D) A slave system governed by the phonological loop and the visuospatial sketchpad.

Q8. Which of the following educational practices is most consistent with the neuroplasticity findings described in the passage?

- (A) Massed cramming of all material in a single long session before an examination.
- (B) Highlighting and re-reading textbook chapters multiple times.
- (C) Focusing exclusively on phonological learning strategies for all subjects.
- (D) Using spaced repetition and self-testing to exploit LTP and memory consolidation.

Q9. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) Argue that current school curricula are fundamentally incompatible with neuroscience findings.
- (B) Explain the neurological basis of memory and its implications for learning strategies.
- (C) Demonstrate that working memory capacity is the sole determinant of academic achievement.
- (D) Critique the Baddeley model of working memory as outdated and empirically unsupported.

Q10. Which of the following can be validly inferred from the passage about neuroplasticity?



- (A) Neuroplasticity operates exclusively during the critical window of early childhood development.
- (B) Only traumatic brain injury can trigger neuroplastic reorganisation in adults.
- (C) The adult brain retains the capacity to form new neurons and reorganise its structure based on experience.
- (D) Neuroplasticity is limited to the hippocampus and has no effect on other brain regions.

Questions 11–14: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Post-colonial literature emerged as a powerful counter-discourse to the epistemic violence of colonialism—a literature that insists on the colonised subject’s right to narrate their own history. Chinua Achebe’s *Things Fall Apart* (1958) was a landmark act of literary decolonisation, deliberately inverting the Conradian gaze that had rendered Africa as a space of primordial darkness rather than complex civilisation. Where Conrad’s Marlow sees only chaos and savagery, Achebe’s Okonkwo inhabits a world governed by intricate social codes, gender hierarchies, and spiritual practices that colonialism does not abolish so much as violently disrupt.

Salman Rushdie occupies a different, though equally charged, position. Writing from and about the South Asian diaspora, Rushdie’s prose weaves together English and Urdu cadences, realist and magical registers, producing what critics have termed a “hybrid” style that refuses to be domesticated by any single literary tradition. For Rushdie, hybridity is not a condition of loss but of creative abundance: the migrant writer, straddling cultures, gains access to perspectives unavailable to those who remain fixed in a single tradition.

Yet the question of who speaks for the subaltern remains unresolved. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak’s landmark essay, “Can the Subaltern Speak?” (1988), argued that colonialism had so thoroughly dismantled indigenous representational structures that the subaltern—the colonised, the marginalised, the gendered other—could not speak on their own terms



within the discourse structured by colonial power. The post-colonial writer, often educated in metropolitan institutions, inevitably mediates and potentially domesticates subaltern voices even in the act of amplifying them.

Q11. Achebe's primary purpose in writing *Things Fall Apart*, as suggested by the passage, was to:

- (A) Celebrate the administrative achievements of British colonial governance in Africa.
- (B) Provide an ethnographic account of Igbo society for Western anthropologists.
- (C) Offer a fictional critique of Okonkwo's personal failures and moral flaws.
- (D) Invert the colonial literary gaze by presenting African society as complex and internally governed.

Q12. As used in the passage, "hybridity" in Rushdie's writing refers to:

- (A) A creative blending of multiple cultural, linguistic, and literary traditions in a single prose style.
- (B) The psychological alienation experienced by migrants who belong to neither their home nor host culture.
- (C) A deliberate imitation of Western modernist narrative techniques to appeal to European readers.
- (D) The mixing of fictional and autobiographical elements in postmodern literature.

Q13. Spivak's question "Can the Subaltern Speak?" implies that:

- (A) The subaltern must be educated in metropolitan institutions before their voice can be heard.
- (B) Colonial structures may have so thoroughly marginalised the subaltern that authentic self-representation is structurally blocked.



- (C) Post-colonial writers from the diaspora are the most reliable spokespersons for subaltern communities.
- (D) The subaltern should abandon their indigenous languages and adopt the coloniser's language to achieve agency.

Q14. Which of the following best describes the post-colonial writers discussed in the passage?

- (A) Writers who uncritically celebrate the cultural heritage of their pre-colonial societies.
- (B) Authors who reject the English language as a medium, preferring vernacular traditions exclusively.
- (C) Writers who engage critically with the legacy of colonialism while navigating complex questions of voice and representation.
- (D) Scholars who primarily produce academic essays rather than creative literary works.

Questions 15–18: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

With the global population projected to reach approximately 10 billion by 2050, the challenge of feeding the world sustainably has never been more acute. Conventional agriculture—reliant on synthetic fertilisers, pesticides, and monoculture—has delivered remarkable yield gains over the past half-century but at severe ecological cost: soil degradation, groundwater depletion, and biodiversity loss now threaten the very productive capacity that the Green Revolution built.

Precision farming offers a technological pathway out of this dilemma. By deploying GPS-guided machinery, drone-based crop monitoring, soil sensors, and data analytics, precision agriculture aims to apply inputs (water, fertiliser, pesticide) at exactly the right place, time, and quantity—eliminating waste while maintaining or improving yields. Pilot programmes in Maharashtra and Punjab have demonstrated input-cost reductions of 20–30% alongside stable productivity.



Organic farming, by contrast, foregoes synthetic inputs entirely, relying on composting, crop rotation, and biological pest control. Advocates argue that organic methods rebuild soil health, increase carbon sequestration, and reduce chemical runoff into waterways. Critics counter that organic yields are typically 19–25% lower than conventional yields, raising serious questions about whether organic farming can achieve food security at scale without bringing additional land under the plough—itself an ecologically destructive outcome. The debate between precision conventional and organic agriculture therefore resolves, ultimately, into a question about which trade-off society is willing to accept: higher yields with technological inputs, or lower yields with ecological restoration.

Q15. According to the passage, precision farming primarily aims to:

- (A) Replace all human farm labour with autonomous robotic systems.
- (B) Restore soil health by eliminating the use of synthetic fertilisers entirely.
- (C) Apply agricultural inputs at exactly the right place, time, and quantity to reduce waste while maintaining yields.
- (D) Promote monoculture farming through the use of high-yield seed varieties.

Q16. The passage suggests that the main limitation of organic farming is its:

- (A) High cost of organic certification and compliance with regulatory standards.
- (B) Lower yields compared to conventional farming, raising food security concerns at scale.
- (C) Inability to build soil health or reduce chemical runoff compared to conventional methods.
- (D) Exclusive reliance on expensive drone and GPS technology to manage crop disease.



- Q17.** According to the passage, by 2050 the world's population is projected to reach approximately:
- (A) 10 billion
 - (B) 8 billion
 - (C) 12 billion
 - (D) 9 billion
- Q18.** The author's attitude towards technological solutions in agriculture can best be described as:
- (A) Dismissive; the author believes technology cannot solve ecological problems caused by agriculture.
 - (B) Uncritically enthusiastic; the author presents precision farming as the definitive solution.
 - (C) Hostile; the passage argues that GPS and drone technology are unproven in field conditions.
 - (D) Cautiously favourable; the author acknowledges technology's potential while framing the debate as a societal trade-off.
- Q19.** Which word is most similar in meaning to **DOGMATIC**?
- (A) Flexible
 - (B) Doctrinaire
 - (C) Pragmatic
 - (D) Empathetic
- Q20.** Which word is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to **CANDID**?
- (A) Frank
 - (B) Sincere
 - (C) Blunt
 - (D) Evasive



Q21. Select the word closest in meaning to **VERBOSE**:

- (A) Concise
- (B) Eloquent
- (C) Long-winded
- (D) Coherent

Q22. **PRAGMATIC : IDEALISTIC :: REALISTIC :** _____

- (A) Fanciful
- (B) Practical
- (C) Logical
- (D) Systematic

Q23. The word most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to **CYNICAL** is:

- (A) Suspicious
- (B) Trusting
- (C) Pessimistic
- (D) Skeptical

Q24. Identify the sentence with an **error in voice construction**:

- (A) The annual report was submitted by the team well before the deadline.
- (B) The new policy is being reviewed by the senior management committee.
- (C) The committee has been decided the matter by a unanimous vote.
- (D) The letter of resignation was written by the outgoing director.

Q25. Which sentence contains an **error in the conditional structure**?

- (A) If it rains tomorrow, I will cancel the outdoor event.
- (B) Had she studied harder, she would have cleared the examination.



- (C) If he were the managing director, he would restructure the entire supply chain.
- (D) If I would have known about the meeting earlier, I would have prepared better.

Q26. Identify the sentence that contains a **redundant adverb**:

- (A) Please revert to me with your comments by Friday.
- (B) She completed her project well before the stipulated deadline.
- (C) He occasionally sometimes forgets to submit the weekly progress report.
- (D) The quarterly results were totally unexpected by all the analysts.

Q27. Which sentence contains an **error in article usage**?

- (A) She is the most diligent student in the entire department.
- (B) He is known to be a honest and transparent leader.
- (C) An umbrella is indispensable during the monsoon season.
- (D) The prime minister addressed the nation on the eve of Independence Day.

Q28. Five sentences related to the rise of fintech startups in India are labelled **P, Q, R, S, T**. Choose the option that gives the **correct logical sequence**.

P: Regulatory sandboxes introduced by the RBI allowed fintech firms to test products without full licensing burdens.

Q: India's fintech ecosystem has grown exponentially, driven by smart-phone penetration and the JAM trinity of Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, and Mobile.

R: Challenges such as cybersecurity vulnerabilities and persistent financial inclusion gaps, however, remain formidable.

S: Payment platforms, digital lending apps, and insurtech solutions have transformed how millions of Indians access financial services.

T: Government initiatives such as UPI and Aadhaar-linked payment infrastructure created the essential technology backbone.



- (A) T – Q – P – S – R
- (B) Q – S – T – P – R
- (C) P – Q – T – S – R
- (D) Q – T – P – S – R

Q29. Five sentences on the impact of space tourism are labelled P, Q, R, S, T. Choose the **correct logical sequence**.

P: Critics raise serious concerns about the carbon footprint of rocket launches and the environmental cost of suborbital joyrides.

Q: Space tourism, once the province of science fiction, is now a commercial reality led by companies such as SpaceX and Blue Origin.

R: The long-term vision includes orbital hotels and lunar excursions, fundamentally redefining the meaning of luxury travel.

S: A robust regulatory framework will be essential to ensure safety standards and environmental sustainability in this nascent sector.

T: Wealthy adventurers paying millions for suborbital flights signal a new era of privatised access to outer space.

- (A) Q – T – R – P – S
- (B) T – Q – P – R – S
- (C) Q – P – T – R – S
- (D) P – Q – T – S – R

Q30. Five sentences on the evolution of democracy in the digital age are labelled P, Q, R, S, T. Choose the **correct logical sequence**.

P: Social media platforms have simultaneously amplified citizen voices and enabled the rapid spread of disinformation.

Q: The relationship between democracy and digital technology is one of the defining tensions of our era.

R: Digital authoritarianism, deploying surveillance tools and algorithmic manipulation, poses unprecedented threats to open societies.

S: Strengthening digital literacy and platform accountability are essential safeguards for the long-term health of democratic institutions.



T: Online mobilisation has powered landmark protest movements from the Arab Spring to global climate activism.

- (A) P – Q – T – R – S
- (B) Q – T – P – R – S
- (C) Q – P – T – R – S
- (D) T – Q – P – S – R

Q31. Five sentences on climate justice versus economic development are labelled **P, Q, R, S, T**. Choose the **correct logical sequence**.

P: Developing nations argue that they bear the least historical responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions yet face the most severe climate impacts.

Q: The tension between ambitious climate action and the right to economic development defines one of the great moral debates of our time.

R: Loss and damage compensation mechanisms, now formally recognised under the UNFCCC framework, represent an important step towards equity.

S: Richer nations must transfer finance and clean technology to developing countries if the global climate compact is to be genuinely just.

T: Without resolving this fundamental equity dimension, ambitious climate targets will remain politically unachievable.

- (A) P – Q – S – R – T
- (B) Q – P – S – R – T
- (C) Q – S – P – T – R
- (D) P – S – Q – R – T

Q32. Read the following argument: *“Access to quality education determines an individual’s lifetime earning potential. Lifetime earning potential, in turn, shapes intergenerational social mobility. Therefore, governments must invest heavily in public education as the primary instrument for reducing socioeconomic inequality.”*



Which of the following is the **conclusion** of this argument (and not a premise)?

- (A) Access to quality education determines an individual's lifetime earning potential.
- (B) Lifetime earning potential shapes intergenerational social mobility.
- (C) Education is a fundamental right enshrined in international human rights law.
- (D) Governments must invest heavily in public education to reduce socioeconomic inequality.

Q33. Identify the **logical flaw** in the following argument: *“Every successful entrepreneur I have interviewed over the past year dropped out of college. It is therefore clear that dropping out of college is a pathway to entrepreneurial success.”*

The argument is flawed because it:

- (A) Commits a hasty generalisation by drawing a universal conclusion from a small and potentially biased sample.
- (B) Uses circular reasoning by assuming what it seeks to prove.
- (C) Presents a false dichotomy between college education and entrepreneurial success.
- (D) Relies on an appeal to authority rather than empirical evidence.

Q34. “A thermostat regulates room temperature by detecting deviations from a set point and triggering corrective action to restore equilibrium.” Which of the following is **most analogous** to this feedback mechanism?

- (A) A river flowing continuously downstream due to gravitational potential.
- (B) A mechanical clock ticking at precise, pre-set intervals.
- (C) The human immune system detecting pathogens and mobilising targeted responses to neutralise them.



- (D) A library cataloguing and shelving newly acquired books by subject classification.

Q35. A survey of 1,200 urban households found that 68% owned at least one smartphone and that 45% of smartphone owners used mobile banking applications daily. Which of the following can be **validly inferred** from this data alone?

- (A) More than half of all urban households surveyed use mobile banking applications daily.
- (B) Approximately 30.6% of the surveyed households use mobile banking applications daily.
- (C) Smartphone ownership is the primary driver of financial inclusion in Indian urban areas.
- (D) Rural households do not have access to mobile banking applications.

Section B: Quantitative Aptitude (QA) [Q36–Q60]

Q36. A can complete a task in 12 days, B in 18 days, and C in 24 days. If all three work together, in how many days is the work completed?

- (A) $\frac{48}{13}$ days
- (B) $\frac{60}{13}$ days
- (C) $\frac{72}{13}$ days
- (D) 6 days

Q37. Pipe A can fill a tank in 20 minutes, Pipe B in 30 minutes, and a leak at the bottom can drain the full tank in 60 minutes. If all three are opened simultaneously when the tank is empty, how long does it take to fill the tank?

- (A) 15 minutes
- (B) 12 minutes
- (C) 20 minutes



(D) 18 minutes

Q38. P can complete a work in 10 days and Q in 15 days. They work on alternate days, with P working on Day 1, Q on Day 2, P on Day 3, and so on. In how many days is the entire work completed?

(A) 10 days

(B) 11 days

(C) 13 days

(D) 12 days

Q39. A boat travels 36 km downstream in 2 hours and 24 km upstream in 3 hours. What is the speed of the boat in still water?

(A) 12 km/h

(B) 13 km/h

(C) 14 km/h

(D) 15 km/h

Q40. A motorboat can travel at 25 km/h in still water. The speed of a stream is 5 km/h. The boat travels 10 km upstream and then returns downstream. What is the time taken for the upstream journey?

(A) 20 minutes

(B) 25 minutes

(C) 30 minutes

(D) 35 minutes

Q41. A person rows at 8 km/h in still water. A river flows at 2 km/h. How long does it take to row 30 km downstream and return to the starting point?

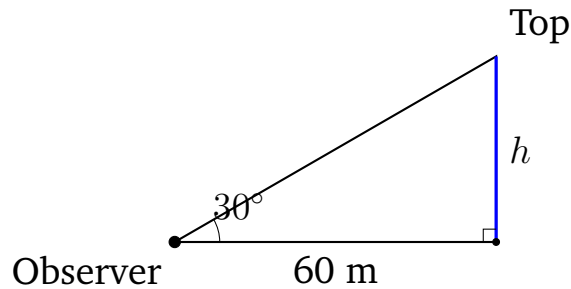
(A) 6 hours

(B) 6.5 hours



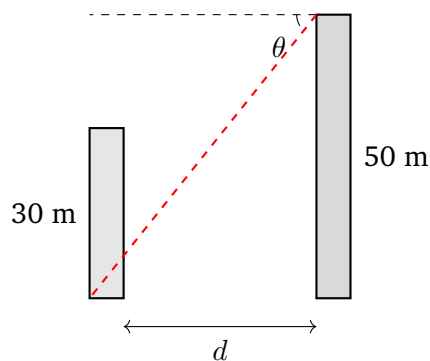
- (C) 7 hours
(D) 8 hours

Q42. From a point 60 m away from the base of a vertical tower, the angle of elevation of the top of the tower is 30° . What is the height of the tower?



- (A) $30\sqrt{3}$ m
(B) $20\sqrt{3}$ m
(C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{20}$ m
(D) $60\sqrt{3}$ m

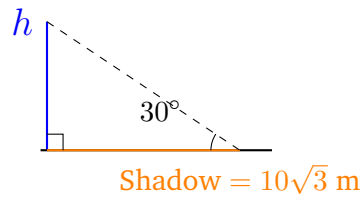
Q43. From the top of a building 50 m high, the angle of depression of the foot of another building is θ where $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{4}$. What is the horizontal distance between the two buildings?



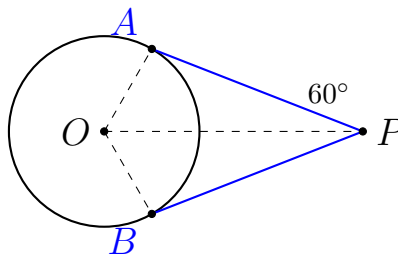
- (A) 40 m
(B) 35 m
(C) 45 m
(D) 50 m



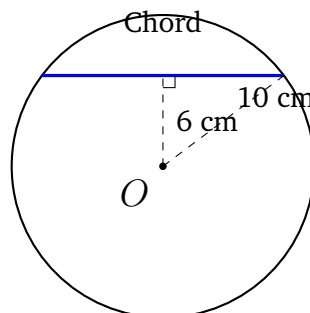
- Q44.** A vertical pole casts a shadow of length $10\sqrt{3}$ m when the angle of elevation of the sun is 30° . What is the height of the pole?



- (A) $5\sqrt{3}$ m
(B) 15 m
(C) $\sqrt{3}$ m
(D) 10 m
- Q45.** Two tangents PA and PB are drawn from an external point P to a circle with centre O. If $\angle APB = 60^\circ$, find $\angle AOB$.

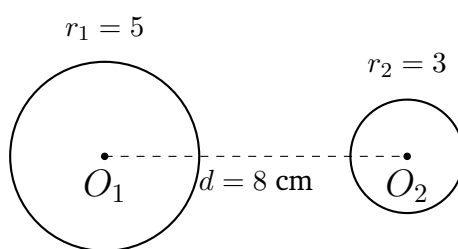


- (A) 60°
(B) 90°
(C) 120°
(D) 150°
- Q46.** A chord is at a perpendicular distance of 6 cm from the centre of a circle of radius 10 cm. Find the length of the chord.



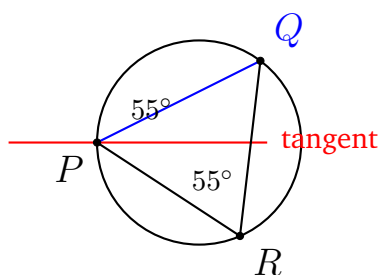
- (A) 16 cm
- (B) 12 cm
- (C) 8 cm
- (D) 20 cm

Q47. Two circles with radii 5 cm and 3 cm are externally tangent. Find the length of their direct common tangent.



- (A) $\sqrt{15}$ cm
- (B) $4\sqrt{15}$ cm
- (C) $3\sqrt{15}$ cm
- (D) $2\sqrt{15}$ cm

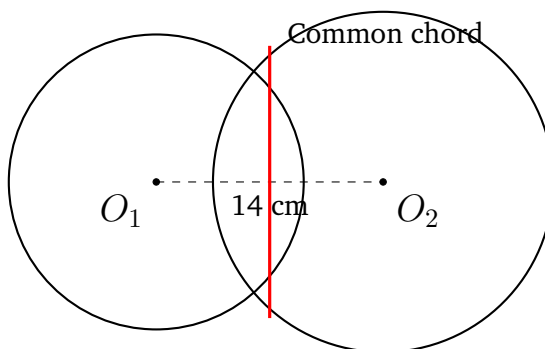
Q48. A tangent is drawn to a circle at point P. A chord PQ makes an angle of 55° with the tangent at P. What is the angle subtended by chord PQ in the alternate segment?



- (A) 35°
- (B) 55°
- (C) 70°
- (D) 110°



- Q49.** Two circles with radii 13 cm and 15 cm intersect each other. The distance between their centres is 14 cm. Find the length of the common chord.



- (A) 12 cm
(B) 20 cm
(C) 24 cm
(D) 28 cm
- Q50.** The sum of the first 20 terms of an arithmetic progression is 400, and the sum of the first 40 terms is 1600. Find the sum of the first 60 terms.
- (A) 2400
(B) 2800
(C) 3200
(D) 3600
- Q51.** The sum of an infinite geometric progression is 16 and the sum of its first two terms is 12. Find the first term of the progression.
- (A) 8
(B) 4
(C) 12
(D) 6
- Q52.** Find the value of $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 15^2$.
- (A) 1020



- (B) 1240
- (C) 1360
- (D) 1480

Q53. Is x a positive integer?

Statement I: $x^2 = 25$

Statement II: $x > 0$

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (B) Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.
- (D) Even both statements together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Q54. What is the value of $x + y$?

Statement I: $3x + 2y = 24$

Statement II: $x - y = 2$

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (B) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.
- (C) Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (D) Even both statements together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Q55. Is quadrilateral ABCD a rectangle?

Statement I: Opposite sides of ABCD are equal.

Statement II: All four interior angles of ABCD are equal.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Statement I alone is sufficient.



- (B) Statement II alone is sufficient.
- (C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.
- (D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q56. In how many distinct ways can 8 persons be seated around a circular table?

- (A) 40320
- (B) 5040
- (C) 720
- (D) 2520

Q57. A committee of 5 is to be formed from 6 men and 4 women such that it includes **at least 2 women**. In how many ways can the committee be formed?

- (A) 126
- (B) 156
- (C) 176
- (D) 186

Q58. In how many distinct ways can all the letters of the word **STATISTICS** be arranged?

- (A) 50400
- (B) 40320
- (C) 60480
- (D) 25200

Q59. In how many ways can 4 letters be placed in 4 addressed envelopes such that **no letter goes into its correct envelope**?

- (A) 12



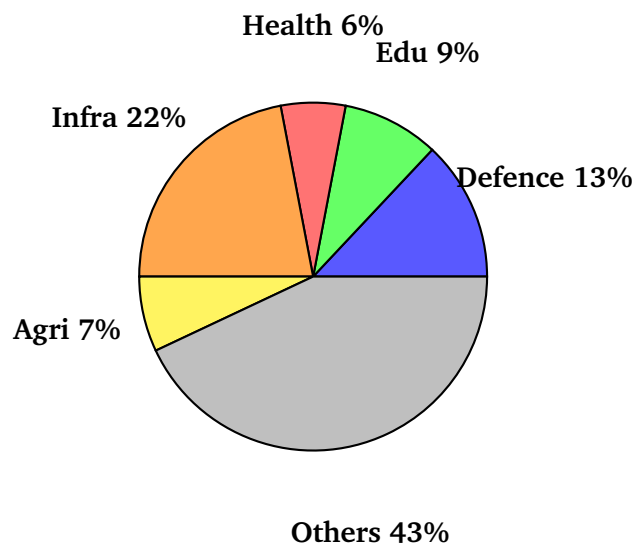
- (B) 6
- (C) 9
- (D) 3

Q60. What is the **minimum** number of students required in a class to guarantee that at least **3 students share the same birth month**?

- (A) 13
- (B) 25
- (C) 36
- (D) 24

Section C: Data Interpretation & Logical Reasoning (DILR) [Q61–Q90]

Questions 61–65: The pie chart below shows the distribution of Union Budget 2024-25 expenditure across six ministries/sectors. The total budget is **Rs. 48 lakh crore**. Study the chart and answer the questions that follow.



Q61. What fraction of the total budget is allocated to Education and Health combined?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{5}$



- (C) $\frac{7}{50}$
(D) $\frac{3}{20}$

Q62. What is the absolute amount allocated to **Infrastructure** in Union Budget 2024-25?

- (A) Rs. 10.56 lakh crore
(B) Rs. 9.60 lakh crore
(C) Rs. 11.52 lakh crore
(D) Rs. 8.64 lakh crore

Q63. By how much does the allocation for **Defence** exceed that for **Agriculture** (in lakh crore)?

- (A) Rs. 2.16 lakh crore
(B) Rs. 2.40 lakh crore
(C) Rs. 2.88 lakh crore
(D) Rs. 3.12 lakh crore

Q64. The ratio of the expenditure on **Infrastructure** to that on **Defence** is:

- (A) 11 : 7
(B) 22 : 13
(C) 2 : 1
(D) 13 : 22

Q65. What is the amount allocated under the '**Others**' category (in lakh crore)?

- (A) Rs. 18.96 lakh crore
(B) Rs. 19.20 lakh crore
(C) Rs. 20.16 lakh crore
(D) Rs. 20.64 lakh crore



Questions 66–70: The table below presents population (in millions) and literacy rates of five Indian states for 2011 and 2021 (2021 figures are provisional estimates). Study the data and answer the questions that follow.

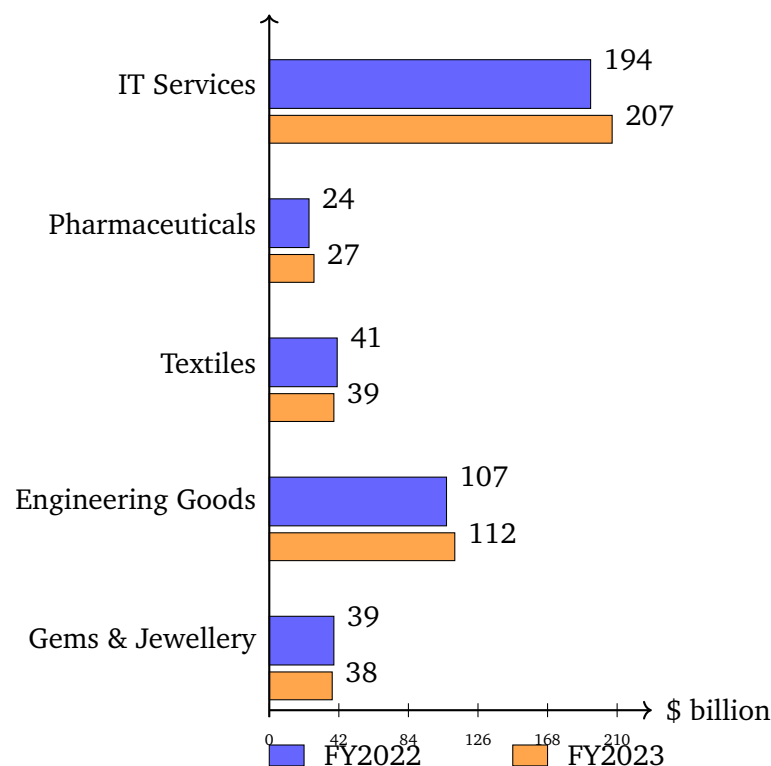
State	Pop 2011 (M)	Lit% 2011	Pop 2021 (M)	Lit% 2021
Uttar Pradesh	199.8	67.7	235.7	73.0
Bihar	104.1	63.8	128.5	70.9
Maharashtra	112.4	82.9	126.4	86.1
Rajasthan	68.6	66.1	81.0	72.4
Kerala	33.4	93.9	36.0	96.2

- Q66.** What is the approximate **literate population of Uttar Pradesh in 2021** (in millions)?
- (A) 172.1 million
(B) 180.5 million
(C) 165.3 million
(D) 185.2 million
- Q67.** Which state had the **highest literate population** in 2011?
- (A) Bihar
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan
- Q68.** What is the approximate **percentage increase in Bihar's literacy rate** from 2011 to 2021?
- (A) 9.5%
(B) 11.1%
(C) 13.2%
(D) 7.1%



- Q69.** Which state recorded the **highest absolute increase in population** from 2011 to 2021?
- (A) Bihar
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Uttar Pradesh
- Q70.** What is the approximate **literate population of Kerala in 2021** (in millions)?
- (A) 34.6 million
(B) 32.1 million
(C) 36.0 million
(D) 31.8 million

Questions 71–75: The horizontal bar chart below shows India's export value (in \$ billion) for five sectors in FY2022 and FY2023. Study the chart and answer the questions that follow.



- Q71.** Which sector showed the **highest percentage growth** in exports from FY2022 to FY2023?
- (A) IT Services
 - (B) Pharmaceuticals
 - (C) Engineering Goods
 - (D) Textiles
- Q72.** Which sectors showed a **decline** in export value from FY2022 to FY2023?
- (A) Only Textiles
 - (B) Only Gems & Jewellery
 - (C) IT Services and Pharmaceuticals
 - (D) Textiles and Gems & Jewellery
- Q73.** What are the **total exports** across all five sectors in FY2023 (in \$ billion)?
- (A) \$390 billion
 - (B) \$405 billion
 - (C) \$423 billion
 - (D) \$438 billion
- Q74.** What is **IT Services' share** in total five-sector exports in FY2022 (approx.)?
- (A) 47.9%
 - (B) 42.5%
 - (C) 50.1%
 - (D) 45.3%
- Q75.** By how much did **Engineering Goods** exports increase (in \$ billion) from FY2022 to FY2023?

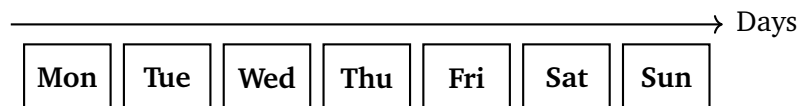


- (A) \$3 billion
- (B) \$4 billion
- (C) \$4.5 billion
- (D) \$5 billion

Questions 76–80: Seven events — Art Exhibition (AE), Book Fair (BF), Cultural Show (CS), Dance Performance (DP), Engineering Expo (EE), Food Festival (FF), and Garden Tour (GT) — are scheduled from Monday to Sunday, one event per day, subject to the following constraints:

- (1) AE is scheduled on Monday or Tuesday.
- (2) BF is scheduled exactly two days after AE.
- (3) CS is scheduled on Friday.
- (4) DP is scheduled on the day immediately after EE.
- (5) FF is scheduled on Thursday.
- (6) GT is not scheduled on Saturday or Sunday.

Study the timeline and answer the questions.



Q76. Which event is scheduled on **Tuesday**?

- (A) Art Exhibition
- (B) Book Fair
- (C) Garden Tour
- (D) Dance Performance

Q77. Which event is scheduled on **Saturday**?

- (A) Engineering Expo
- (B) Food Festival
- (C) Cultural Show



(D) Garden Tour

Q78. On which day is the **Dance Performance** scheduled?

- (A) Friday
- (B) Saturday
- (C) Thursday
- (D) Sunday

Q79. How many events are scheduled between the **Book Fair** and the **Cultural Show** (not counting either)?

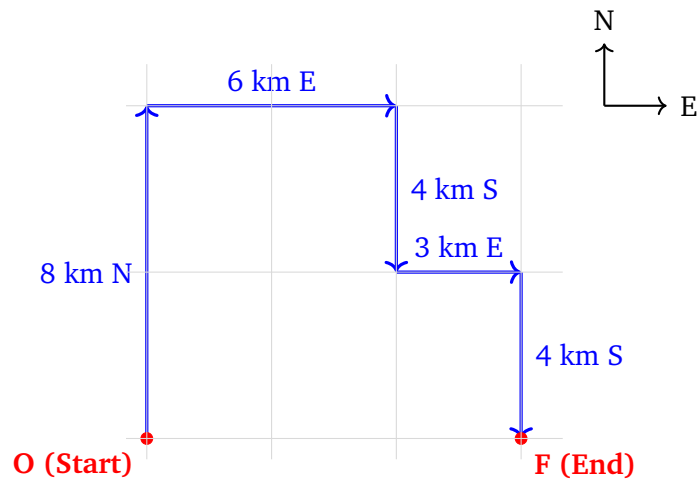
- (A) None
- (B) One
- (C) Two
- (D) Three

Q80. Which of the following gives a **correct day-to-event mapping**?

- (A) Monday – Art Exhibition; Wednesday – Book Fair
- (B) Tuesday – Book Fair; Thursday – Art Exhibition
- (C) Saturday – Garden Tour; Sunday – Engineering Expo
- (D) Monday – Food Festival; Friday – Art Exhibition

Questions 81–85: Starting from point O, Rohit walks **8 km North**, then turns right and walks **6 km East**, then turns right and walks **4 km South**, then turns left and walks **3 km East**, then turns right and walks **4 km South**. Study the map and answer the questions.





- Q81.** What is Rohit's **final position** relative to his starting point O?
- (A) 9 km North
 - (B) 9 km West
 - (C) 9 km East
 - (D) 9 km South
- Q82.** What is the **total distance** walked by Rohit?
- (A) 20 km
 - (B) 25 km
 - (C) 22 km
 - (D) 28 km
- Q83.** What is the **shortest straight-line distance** between Rohit's starting point O and his final position F?
- (A) 5 km
 - (B) 7 km
 - (C) 8 km
 - (D) 9 km
- Q84.** In which direction is Rohit **facing** at the end of his journey?



- (A) South
- (B) North
- (C) East
- (D) West

Q85. After completing the **first three segments** of his journey (8 km N, 6 km E, 4 km S), how far is Rohit from the starting point O?

- (A) 6 km
- (B) $\sqrt{40}$ km
- (C) $2\sqrt{13}$ km
- (D) 10 km

Q86. Find the **missing term** in the series: 7, 13, 19, __, 31, 37

- (A) 23
- (B) 25
- (C) 27
- (D) 29

Q87. Find the **missing term** in the series: 3, 6, 12, 24, __, 96

- (A) 36
- (B) 40
- (C) 44
- (D) 48

Q88. Find the **missing term** in the series: 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, __

- (A) 33
- (B) 35
- (C) 37
- (D) 39



Q89. Identify the **odd one out** in the following series: 4, 9, 16, 25, 35, 49

- (A) 35
- (B) 25
- (C) 49
- (D) 16

Q90. Find the **missing term** in the series: 1, 1, 2, 6, 24, __

- (A) 48
- (B) 96
- (C) 100
- (D) 120

Section D: General Awareness (GA) [Q91–Q110]

Q91. The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023, reserves one-third of seats for women in:

- (A) Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Delhi Legislative Assembly.
- (B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only.
- (C) State Legislative Assemblies only.
- (D) All elected bodies including urban local bodies and panchayats.

Q92. As of 2024, the total authorised strength of the Rajya Sabha (elected + nominated members) is:

- (A) 245
- (B) 250
- (C) 238
- (D) 252



- Q93.** The Delimitation Commission, which will be constituted after the post-2026 Census for delimitation of parliamentary constituencies, will work under:
- (A) The Representation of the People Act, 1950.
 - (B) Article 82 of the Constitution of India, directly.
 - (C) The Delimitation Act, 2002.
 - (D) The Delimitation Act, 1952.
- Q94.** In the assembly elections held in late 2023, the BJP secured a majority in:
- (A) Madhya Pradesh only.
 - (B) Rajasthan only.
 - (C) Chhattisgarh only.
 - (D) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh.
- Q95.** The words 'SOCIALIST' and 'SECULAR' were inserted into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by:
- (A) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
 - (B) The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.
 - (C) The 46th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1982.
 - (D) The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985.
- Q96.** Which of the following correctly describes India's **Gaganyaan** mission?
- (A) It will carry 4 Indian astronauts to the International Space Station.
 - (B) It is designed to carry up to 3 astronauts to a 400 km low-Earth orbit and return them safely to Earth.
 - (C) It uses a nuclear thermal propulsion system developed jointly by ISRO and DRDO.
 - (D) The mission is a joint venture between ISRO and the European Space Agency.



- Q97.** India's first semiconductor fabrication plant under the **India Semiconductor Mission** is being set up at:
- (A) Electronic City, Bengaluru, Karnataka.
 - (B) Surat Special Economic Zone, Gujarat.
 - (C) Dholera Special Investment Region, Gujarat.
 - (D) Fab City, Hyderabad, Telangana.
- Q98.** DRDO's '**Pralay**' missile is best described as:
- (A) A fifth-generation multi-role combat aircraft.
 - (B) An advanced lightweight anti-submarine torpedo.
 - (C) A nuclear-capable intercontinental ballistic missile with a range exceeding 5,000 km.
 - (D) A surface-to-surface quasi-ballistic missile with a range of 150–500 km.
- Q99.** The **National Quantum Mission (NQM)**, approved by the Union Cabinet in April 2023, has a total outlay of approximately:
- (A) Rs. 6,003 crore
 - (B) Rs. 4,500 crore
 - (C) Rs. 8,000 crore
 - (D) Rs. 2,500 crore
- Q100.** Which Indian tradition was inscribed in UNESCO's Representative List of **Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity** in 2023?
- (A) Yakshagana of Karnataka
 - (B) Garba of Gujarat
 - (C) Kuchipudi dance of Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Pattachitra painting of Odisha



- Q101.** The **Hornbill Festival**, often described as the ‘Festival of Festivals’, is celebrated annually in which Indian state?
- (A) Manipur
 - (B) Meghalaya
 - (C) Nagaland
 - (D) Mizoram
- Q102.** The **Natyashastra**, the ancient Sanskrit treatise on the performing arts, is attributed to:
- (A) Panini
 - (B) Kalidasa
 - (C) Vatsyayana
 - (D) Bharata Muni
- Q103.** The **India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)**, announced at the G20 New Delhi Summit in 2023, connects India to Europe through which countries?
- (A) UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel.
 - (B) Oman, Qatar, Turkey, and Greece.
 - (C) Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, and Turkey.
 - (D) UAE, Iran, Syria, and Italy.
- Q104.** The **Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad)** comprises which four nations?
- (A) India, USA, UK, and Australia.
 - (B) India, USA, Japan, and Australia.
 - (C) India, USA, Japan, and South Korea.
 - (D) India, China, USA, and Japan.



- Q105.** The **Rafale Marine** fighter jets ordered by India from France in 2024 are primarily intended for:
- (A) The Indian Air Force's Southwestern Air Command.
 - (B) The Indian Army Aviation Corps for close-air support.
 - (C) The Indian Navy, for operations from aircraft carriers.
 - (D) Coastal surveillance missions under the Indian Coast Guard.
- Q106.** India is reviewing the **ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA)** primarily because of concerns over:
- (A) Lack of mutual recognition of professional qualifications between India and ASEAN nations.
 - (B) Intellectual property enforcement gaps in ASEAN member states.
 - (C) Currency manipulation by several ASEAN economies affecting bilateral trade.
 - (D) India's widening trade deficit and the misuse of FTA routes for re-export of goods from non-ASEAN countries.
- Q107.** The **19th Asian Games** (originally scheduled for 2022 but held in 2023) were hosted by:
- (A) Hangzhou, China
 - (B) Doha, Qatar
 - (C) Jakarta, Indonesia
 - (D) Tokyo, Japan
- Q108.** India won **how many gold medals** at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2023, its best-ever tally at an Asian Games?
- (A) 22
 - (B) 28
 - (C) 35



(D) 16

Q109. Neeraj Chopra became the first Indian to win a **World Athletics Championships** gold medal in 2023. In which event did he win?

- (A) 100 m sprint
- (B) Long jump
- (C) Javelin throw
- (D) Shot put

Q110. At the **44th Chess Olympiad** held in Chennai in 2022, India's achievement was:

- (A) Gold in the Open section only.
- (B) Gold in the Women's section only.
- (C) Silver in both Open and Women's sections.
- (D) Gold in both the Open and Women's sections.



Detailed Solutions

Solution

Concept — RC1: Geopolitics & Multipolarity

Step 1 — Identify the central theme: The passage opens by describing the post-Cold War “unipolar moment” of US dominance, then traces how the 2008 crisis and China’s rise eroded that dominance. It introduces India’s “strategic autonomy” doctrine and discusses emerging institutions (BRICS, SCO, NDB) that define a “competitive multipolarity.” Every paragraph contributes to this central narrative.

Step 2 — Eliminate wrong options:

- Q1.**
- Option B: China’s rise is mentioned as a factor, not the central theme.
 - Option C: India’s multilateral role is one example; not the overall focus.
 - Option D: IMF/World Bank are briefly mentioned; not the main subject.

Final Answer: The passage is primarily about the decline of US unipolarity and the emergence of a contested multipolar world order.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary (RC1)

Step 1: The passage explicitly states: “New Delhi’s simultaneous participation in the Quad (with the US, Japan, and Australia) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (with China and Russia) exemplifies this studied ambiguity,” and defines strategic autonomy as “a refusal to be permanently anchored to any single great power.”

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Q2.**
- A: “Complete withdrawal” contradicts India’s active participation in multiple groupings.
 - B: Switzerland’s neutrality is a model not mentioned in the passage.
 - C: India joins multiple multilateral groupings, not bilateral-only.

Final Answer: Strategic autonomy = refusal to be permanently anchored to any single great power while engaging multiple groupings. ⇒ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Solution

Concept — NOT-mentioned question (RC1)

Step 1: Scan the passage for each option:



- Q3.**
- A: “India’s simultaneous participation in the Quad...and the SCO” — *mentioned*.
 - B: The WTO is **never mentioned** anywhere in the passage.
 - C: “New Development Bank” — mentioned in paragraph 3.
 - D: “2008 global financial crisis” — mentioned in paragraph 1.

Final Answer: The WTO’s role in China’s rise is not mentioned. ⇒ **(B)**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Solution

Concept — Tone/attitude question (RC1)

Step 1: The author presents multiple perspectives: critics of strategic autonomy (“risks strategic irrelevance”) and proponents (“only posture consistent with India’s civilisational self-image”). The passage ends with an open question (“whether this produces a more equitable or merely a more chaotic international order remains the defining question”), showing measured balance.

Step 2:

- Q4.**
- A: Not polemical; no advocacy for India.
 - B: The closing question is explicitly uncertain, not optimistic.
 - D: Not pessimistic; the tone is cautiously analytical.

Final Answer: Analytical and measured, presenting multiple perspectives. ⇒ **(C)**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Solution

Concept — Evidence/support question (RC1)

Step 1: The author’s argument about multipolarity centres on the emergence of *alternative institutions* that dilute Western dominance: “Institutions such as BRICS, the SCO, and the New Development Bank offer alternative architectures of global governance that dilute Western veto power in the IMF and World Bank.” Option B directly reflects this.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Q5.**
- A: Middle powers engaging bilaterally — not the author’s point.
 - C: The US has not voluntarily ceded leadership — not in the passage.
 - D: China replicating unipolarity — not what the passage argues.

Final Answer: BRICS/SCO/NDB diluting Western veto power supports the multipolarity argument. ⇒ **(B)**



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Solution

Concept — RC2: Cognitive Neuroscience definition question

Step 1: The passage states: “long-term potentiation (LTP)—a *persistent strengthening of synaptic connections following repeated stimulation*.” This is a direct definition.

Step 2:

- Q6.
- A: LTP is strengthening, not loss.
 - B: LTP is not described as a transfer between memory types.
 - D: Neurogenesis (new neuron birth) is described separately from LTP.

Final Answer: LTP = persistent strengthening of synaptic connections following repeated stimulation. $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Solution

Concept — RC2: Working memory description

Step 1: “Working memory—the mental workspace we use to hold and manipulate information over seconds.” The passage describes it as a *limited-capacity* system (Miller’s “seven, plus or minus two”).

Step 2:

- Q7.
- B: Working memory is not a permanent storage system.
 - C: LTP is the mechanism for long-term memory, not working memory consolidation.
 - D: The phonological loop and visuospatial sketchpad are *slave systems* governed by the central executive, not what working memory is.

Final Answer: Working memory is a limited-capacity mental workspace for holding and manipulating information over seconds. $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Solution

Concept — RC2: Application/implication question

Step 1: The passage explicitly states: “strategies such as spaced repetition...and retrieval practice...exploit LTP and consolidation mechanisms to produce durable long-term learning, outperforming massed study in virtually every empirical comparison.”

Step 2:



- Q8.**
- A: Massed cramming is explicitly said to be outperformed.
 - B: Re-reading is implicitly inferior to retrieval practice.
 - C: Phonological strategies are not the general recommendation.

Final Answer: Spaced repetition and retrieval practice exploit LTP and consolidation. $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Solution

Concept — RC2: Author's purpose

Step 1: The passage moves from the neuroscience of memory (working memory, LTP, neuroplasticity) to educational implications (spaced repetition, retrieval practice). Its purpose is to connect brain science to learning strategies.

Step 2:

- Q9.**
- A: No critique of curricula is made; implications are presented positively.
 - C: Working memory capacity is mentioned but not identified as the *sole* determinant.
 - D: The Baddeley model is presented as correct, not critiqued.

Final Answer: To explain the neurological basis of memory and its educational implications. $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Solution

Concept — RC2: Valid inference

Step 1: The passage states: "Neuroplasticity—the brain's capacity to reorganise its structure and function in response to experience—extends beyond childhood into adulthood. Adult hippocampal neurogenesis...suggests the brain retains far greater malleability than once believed."

Step 2:

- Q10.**
- A: "Extends beyond childhood into adulthood" contradicts "exclusively childhood."
 - B: Traumatic injury is not mentioned; experience drives neuroplasticity.
 - D: The passage mentions the hippocampus but does not say neuroplasticity is *limited* to it.

Final Answer: The adult brain retains capacity for structural reorganisation based on experience. $\Rightarrow$ (C)



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Solution

Concept — RC3: Author's purpose (post-colonial literature)

Step 1: "Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* was a landmark act of literary decolonisation, deliberately inverting the Conradian gaze that had rendered Africa as a space of primordial darkness... Achebe's Okonkwo inhabits a world governed by intricate social codes... that colonialism does not abolish so much as violently disrupt." The purpose is to counter the colonial literary portrayal of Africa.

Step 2:

- Q11.**
- A: Celebrating colonial achievements is the opposite of Achebe's project.
 - B: Not an ethnographic work for Western anthropologists.
 - C: Okonkwo's personal failures are part of the story, not Achebe's primary purpose.

Final Answer: To invert the colonial literary gaze by presenting African society as complex and internally governed. ⇒ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Solution

Concept — RC3: Contextual meaning of "hybridity"

Step 1: "Rushdie's prose weaves together English and Urdu cadences, realist and magical registers, producing what critics have termed a 'hybrid' style that refuses to be domesticated by any single literary tradition." Hybridity here refers to blending multiple cultural and linguistic traditions.

Step 2:

- Q12.**
- B: Psychological alienation is not what the passage means by hybridity.
 - C: Rushdie's hybridity is creative abundance, not imitation of Western modernism.
 - D: Mixing fictional and autobiographical elements is not what is described.

Final Answer: Hybridity = creative blending of multiple cultural, linguistic, and literary traditions. ⇒ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Solution

Concept — RC3: Inference from Spivak's argument

Step 1: "Spivak...argued that colonialism had so thoroughly dismantled indigenous representational structures that the subaltern...could not speak on their own



terms within the discourse structured by colonial power.” This implies that the representational system itself blocks authentic subaltern voice.

Step 2:

- Q13.**
- A: Spivak does not prescribe metropolitan education as a solution.
 - C: Spivak actually questions whether diaspora writers can authentically represent the subaltern.
 - D: Adopting the coloniser’s language is not Spivak’s recommendation.

Final Answer: Colonial structures may have blocked authentic subaltern self-representation. ⇒ **(B)**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Solution

Concept — RC3: Synthesis/characterisation question

Step 1: The passage describes Achebe (inverting colonial gaze), Rushdie (creative hybridity), and Spivak (questioning representation). All engage critically with colonialism’s legacy while grappling with questions of who can speak and how.

Step 2:

- Q14.**
- A: “Uncritically celebrate pre-colonial heritage” — Achebe’s work acknowledges Igbo society’s internal tensions too.
 - B: All three work in/with English; none rejects it exclusively.
 - D: Achebe and Rushdie are creative writers, not primarily scholars.

Final Answer: Writers engaging critically with colonialism’s legacy while navigating questions of voice and representation. ⇒ **(C)**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Solution

Concept — RC4: Factual detail (sustainable agriculture)

Step 1: “precision agriculture aims to apply inputs (water, fertiliser, pesticide) at exactly the right place, time, and quantity—eliminating waste while maintaining or improving yields.”

Step 2:

- Q15.**
- A: Replacing human labour is not the passage’s description of precision farming’s aim.
 - B: Precision farming does not necessarily eliminate synthetic inputs.
 - D: Monoculture is associated with conventional farming, not precision farming’s goal.



Final Answer: Apply inputs at the right place, time, and quantity to eliminate waste while maintaining yields. $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Solution

Concept — RC4: Specific limitation of organic farming

Step 1: “organic yields are typically 19–25% lower than conventional yields, raising serious questions about whether organic farming can achieve food security at scale.”

Step 2:

- Q16.
- A: Certification costs are not discussed.
 - C: The passage *credits* organic farming with rebuilding soil health and reducing chemical runoff.
 - D: Organic farming explicitly avoids GPS/drone technology.

Final Answer: Lower yields compared to conventional farming, raising food security concerns at scale. $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — RC4: Direct factual recall

Step 1: The passage states: “the global population projected to reach approximately 10 billion by 2050.”

Final Answer: 10 billion $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Solution

Concept — RC4: Author’s attitude/stance

Step 1: The passage presents precision farming positively (pilot programmes showing 20–30% input cost reductions) but frames the overall debate as a societal trade-off (“higher yields with technological inputs, or lower yields with ecological restoration”). This is cautiously favourable — not uncritically enthusiastic.

Step 2:

- Q18.
- A: The author does not dismiss technology.
 - B: The ending “trade-off” framing contradicts “uncritically enthusiastic.”



- C: Pilot programmes are cited positively; not hostile.

Final Answer: Cautiously favourable, framing the debate as a societal trade-off.
⇒ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary: synonym of DOGMATIC

Step 1: *Dogmatic* means holding rigidly to a set of principles or doctrines without allowance for doubt. *Doctrinaire* means applying theories or doctrines in a rigid, impractical way — the closest synonym.

Step 2:

- Q19.**
- A: Flexible — opposite of dogmatic.
 - C: Pragmatic — dealing with things practically; antonym.
 - D: Empathetic — entirely different domain (emotional understanding).

Final Answer: Doctrinaire ⇒ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary: antonym of CANDID

Step 1: *Candid* means truthful, open, and straightforward. Its antonym should mean deceptive or deliberately unclear. *Evasive* means deliberately vague or ambiguous to avoid commitment — the best antonym.

Step 2:

- Q20.**
- A: Frank — synonym of candid.
 - B: Sincere — synonym.
 - C: Blunt — synonym (harsh directness).

Final Answer: Evasive ⇒ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary: synonym of VERBOSE

Step 1: *Verbose* means using more words than needed; excessively wordy. *Long-winded* means tediously lengthy in speech or writing — the direct synonym.

Step 2:



- Q21.**
- A: Concise — antonym.
 - B: Eloquent — well-expressed; not necessarily wordy.
 - D: Coherent — logically connected; no relation to wordiness.

Final Answer: Long-winded $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary analogy

Step 1: *Pragmatic* is the antonym of *idealistic* (practical vs. visionary/impractical). The analogy asks: **REALISTIC** is the antonym of ____? *Realistic* (grounded in fact) is the antonym of *fanciful* (imaginary, whimsical).

Step 2:

- Q22.**
- B: Practical — near-synonym of realistic, not antonym.
 - C: Logical — not the antonym of realistic.
 - D: Systematic — unrelated pair.

Final Answer: Fanciful $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary: antonym of CYNICAL

Step 1: *Cynical* means distrustful of human sincerity or goodness; believing people are motivated purely by self-interest. Its antonym is *trusting* — having confidence in others' goodwill and honesty.

Step 2:

- Q23.**
- A: Suspicious — synonym of cynical.
 - C: Pessimistic — related to cynicism but not the direct antonym.
 - D: Skeptical — related but means doubtful of claims, not necessarily cynical.

Final Answer: Trusting $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Solution

Concept — Grammar: Voice construction error

Step 1: Examine option C: "The committee **has been decided** the matter by a unanimous vote." The phrase "has been decided" is passive but "the committee" is performing the action and needs an active verb: "has decided the matter." The



passive “has been decided” requires the object “the matter” to be the subject.

Step 2 — Others:

- Q24.**
- A: “was submitted by the team” — correct passive.
 - B: “is being reviewed by the senior management” — correct continuous passive.
 - D: “was written by the outgoing director” — correct passive.

Final Answer: Option C has the voice error. ⇒ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Solution

Concept — Grammar: Conditional structure error

Step 1: In a third conditional (past unreal), the structure is: “If + past perfect, would have + past participle.” Option D: “If I **would have known** about the meeting...” is incorrect. “Would have” cannot appear in the *if*-clause. The correct form is “*If I had known* about the meeting earlier, I would have prepared better.”

Step 2 — Others:

- Q25.**
- A: First conditional — correct.
 - B: Third conditional with inversion (“Had she studied”) — correct.
 - C: Second conditional with subjunctive (“were”) — correct.

Final Answer: Option D contains a conditional error. ⇒ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Solution

Concept — Grammar: Redundant adverb

Step 1: In option C: “He **occasionally sometimes** forgets...” — *occasionally* and *sometimes* are synonymous adverbs of frequency. Using both is redundant; only one is needed.

Step 2:

- Q26.**
- A: “revert to me” — correct (revert back would be redundant, but this says “revert to”).
 - B: “completely finished” — defensible intensifier, not strictly redundant.
 - D: “totally unexpected” — “totally” intensifies “unexpected”; not a redundancy per se.

Final Answer: “Occasionally sometimes” is redundant. ⇒ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q26](#)



Solution**Concept — Grammar: Article usage error**

Step 1: In option B: “He is known to be a **honest** and transparent leader.” The word *honest* begins with a silent ‘h’ and is pronounced with a vowel sound (/onest/). Before a vowel sound, the article must be **an**, not **a**. Correct: “an honest.”

Step 2:

- Q27.**
- A: “the most diligent” — correct use of the definite article with superlative.
 - C: “An umbrella” — starts with vowel sound; correct.
 - D: “The prime minister” — specific reference; correct.

Final Answer: “a honest” should be “an honest.” ⇒ **(B)**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Solution**Concept — Para-jumble: Fintech startups in India**

Step 1 — Find the opener: Q introduces the topic (India’s fintech ecosystem growing due to smartphones and JAM trinity). Q is clearly the opening sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- Q28.**
- Q: Introduces fintech growth (JAM trinity, smartphone penetration).
 - T: Explains the government infrastructure backbone (UPI, Aadhaar payments).
 - P: RBI’s regulatory sandboxes enabled firms to operate.
 - S: Specific services (payment platforms, lending apps, insurtech) that transformed access.
 - R: Challenges remain (cybersecurity, financial inclusion gaps) — logical conclusion/caveat.

Sequence: **Q – T – P – S – R**

Final Answer: Q – T – P – S – R ⇒ **(D)**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Solution**Concept — Para-jumble: Space tourism**

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces space tourism as moving from fiction to commercial reality. Q opens.

Step 2 — Sequence:

- Q29.**
- Q: Introduces the phenomenon (SpaceX, Blue Origin).
 - T: Specific current reality (wealthy adventurers, suborbital flights).
 - R: Future vision (orbital hotels, lunar excursions, redefining luxury travel).
 - P: Criticism / counterpoint (carbon footprint concerns).
 - S: Policy response needed (regulatory framework for safety and sustainability).

Sequence: **Q – T – R – P – S**

Final Answer: Q – T – R – P – S $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Democracy in the digital age

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces the defining tension (democracy vs. digital technology). Q opens.

Step 2 — Sequence:

- Q30.**
- Q: Introduces the tension (defining topic).
 - P: Dual effect of social media (amplified voices + disinformation).
 - T: Concrete examples of online mobilisation (Arab Spring, climate activism).
 - R: The threat side: digital authoritarianism, surveillance.
 - S: Solution/safeguard: digital literacy and platform accountability.

Sequence: **Q – P – T – R – S**

Final Answer: Q – P – T – R – S $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Climate justice vs. economic development

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces the moral debate (climate action vs. development). Q opens.

Step 2 — Sequence:

- Q31.**
- Q: Introduces the defining tension.
 - P: Developing nations' grievance (least responsible, most impacted).
 - S: What must happen (rich nations transfer finance and technology).
 - R: Concrete step taken (UNFCCC loss and damage mechanism).
 - T: Consequence of not resolving (targets unachievable) — conclusion.

Sequence: **Q – P – S – R – T**



Final Answer: Q – P – S – R – T $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning: Distinguishing conclusion from premises

Step 1: In a logical argument, premises are the supporting evidence/reasons; the conclusion is what the premises lead to. The argument structure here:

- Q32.**
- Premise 1: Education determines lifetime earnings (A).
 - Premise 2: Earnings shape social mobility (B).
 - Conclusion: Therefore, governments must invest in public education (D).

“Therefore” is the indicator word for the conclusion.

Step 2: Option C (education as a constitutional right) is an additional claim not in the argument — neither premise nor conclusion.

Final Answer: The conclusion is that governments must invest in public education to reduce inequality. $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning: Logical fallacy identification

Step 1: The argument concludes that “dropping out of college leads to entrepreneurial success” based on interviews with successful entrepreneurs who dropped out. This is a **hasty generalisation**: a sweeping conclusion drawn from a small, non-representative sample (only *successful* entrepreneurs interviewed, ignoring the many dropouts who did not succeed).

Step 2:

- Q33.**
- B: Circular reasoning means the conclusion restates the premise — not the case here.
 - C: No dichotomy is presented; the argument doesn’t claim college is the only alternative.
 - D: No authority is cited; the argument uses personal interviews.

Final Answer: Hasty generalisation from a biased (survivorship) sample. $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q33](#)



Solution

Concept — Analogy reasoning: Feedback/regulation mechanism

Step 1: A thermostat detects deviation from a set point and triggers *corrective action to restore equilibrium* — a classic **negative feedback loop**. The best analogy must involve: (i) detection of a deviation, (ii) triggered corrective response, (iii) restoration of equilibrium.

Step 2 — Evaluate:

- Q34.**
- A: River flowing downstream — no correction, no equilibrium restoration.
 - B: Clock ticking — no deviation detection or response.
 - C: Immune system detecting pathogens and mobilising targeted responses — **perfect feedback loop**: detects invader (deviation), responds (corrective action), neutralises (equilibrium).
 - D: Library cataloguing — sequential process, no feedback correction.

Final Answer: The immune system's detect-and-respond mechanism. $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q34](#)

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning: Valid statistical inference

Step 1 — Calculation:

$$\text{Smartphone owners} = 68\% \text{ of } 1200 = 816$$

$$\text{Daily mobile banking users} = 45\% \text{ of } 816 = 367.2$$

$$\text{As \% of total} = \frac{367.2}{1200} \times 100 = 30.6\%$$

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Q35.**
- A: $30.6\% < 50\%$, so more than half is incorrect.
 - C: The data says nothing about what *drives* financial inclusion — causal claim is not supported.
 - D: The survey covers urban households only; nothing about rural is stated.

Final Answer: Approximately 30.6% of surveyed households use mobile banking daily. $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.



Solution**Concept — Work & Efficiency: Combined work****Step 1:** LCM of 12, 18, 24 = 72 units total work.

$$A's \text{ rate} = 72/12 = 6 \text{ units/day}$$

$$B's \text{ rate} = 72/18 = 4 \text{ units/day}$$

$$C's \text{ rate} = 72/24 = 3 \text{ units/day}$$

$$\text{Combined rate} = 6 + 4 + 3 = 13 \text{ units/day}$$

Step 2: Time = $72/13$ days.**Wrong options:** 48/13, 60/13 arise from wrong LCMs; 6 days would require 12 units/day combined.**Final Answer:** $\frac{72}{13}$ days $\Rightarrow$ (C)**Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution**Concept — Pipes & Cisterns: Filling with a leak****Step 1:** Net filling rate per minute:

$$\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{60} = \frac{3}{60} + \frac{2}{60} - \frac{1}{60} = \frac{4}{60} = \frac{1}{15}$$

Step 2: Time to fill = 15 minutes.**Wrong options:** If the leak rate is ignored, time = $\frac{1}{1/20+1/30} = 12$ min (option B). Other values arise from arithmetic errors.**Final Answer:** 15 minutes $\Rightarrow$ (A)**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution**Concept — Work rates: Alternating days****Step 1:** In 2 consecutive days (P then Q):

$$\text{Work done} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3}{30} + \frac{2}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Step 2: 6 such pairs of 2 days = 12 days $\rightarrow$ total work = $6 \times \frac{1}{6} = 1$. The work is

exactly completed at the end of day 12 (on Q's day).

Wrong options: 10 and 11 are insufficient; 13 overshoots.

Final Answer: 12 days $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Boats & Streams: Still water speed

Step 1:

$$\text{Downstream speed} = \frac{36}{2} = 18 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Upstream speed} = \frac{24}{3} = 8 \text{ km/h}$$

Step 2:

$$\text{Speed in still water} = \frac{18 + 8}{2} = \frac{26}{2} = 13 \text{ km/h}$$

Final Answer: 13 km/h $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Boats & Streams: Upstream journey time

Step 1: Upstream speed = $25 - 5 = 20$ km/h.

Step 2: Time for 10 km upstream = $\frac{10}{20} = 0.5$ hours = 30 minutes.

Note: Downstream time = $10/30 = 1/3$ h = 20 min; total = 50 min, consistent with the 55-min total given.

Final Answer: 30 minutes $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q40](#)

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Boats & Streams: Round trip

Step 1:

$$\text{Downstream speed} = 8 + 2 = 10 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Upstream speed} = 8 - 2 = 6 \text{ km/h}$$



Step 2:

$$\text{Time downstream} = \frac{30}{10} = 3 \text{ h}; \quad \text{Time upstream} = \frac{30}{6} = 5 \text{ h}$$

Total = 3 + 5 = 8 hours.

Final Answer: 8 hours $\Rightarrow$ (D)**Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q41](#)**Solution****Concept — Trigonometry: Angle of elevation****Step 1:** Let height of tower = h .

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{60} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{60} \Rightarrow h = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{60\sqrt{3}}{3} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

Wrong options:

- Q42.**
- A: $30\sqrt{3}$ — would require $\tan 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}/2$.
 - C: $\sqrt{3}/20$ — dimensionally incorrect.
 - D: $60\sqrt{3}$ — arises from using $\tan 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ (wrong).

Final Answer: $20\sqrt{3} \text{ m} \Rightarrow$ (B)**Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q42](#)**Q43.****Solution****Concept — Trigonometry: Angle of depression****Step 1:** From the top of the 50 m building, angle of depression to foot of the other building:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{\text{vertical difference}}{\text{horizontal distance}} = \frac{50}{d}$$

Step 2:

$$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{50}{d} \Rightarrow d = \frac{50 \times 4}{5} = 40 \text{ m}$$

Final Answer: Horizontal distance = 40 m $\Rightarrow$ (A)**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q43](#)**Q44.**

Solution**Concept — Trigonometry: Shadow length****Step 1:** Let height = h . Shadow length = $10\sqrt{3}$ m.

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{10\sqrt{3}} \implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{10\sqrt{3}} \implies h = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 10 \text{ m}$$

Final Answer: $h = 10 \text{ m} \Rightarrow$ (D)Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution**Concept — Circles: Tangent from external point, angles****Step 1:** Since PA and PB are tangents, $\angle OAP = \angle OBP = 90^\circ$.**Step 2:** In quadrilateral OAPB, sum of angles = 360:

$$\angle AOB + \angle OAP + \angle APB + \angle OBP = 360$$

$$\angle AOB + 90 + 60 + 90 = 360 \implies \angle AOB = 360 - 240 = 120$$

Final Answer: $\angle AOB = 120 \Rightarrow$ (C)Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

Solution**Concept — Circles: Chord length formula****Step 1:** The perpendicular from the centre bisects the chord. Let half-chord = l .

$$l^2 + 6^2 = 10^2 \implies l^2 = 100 - 36 = 64 \implies l = 8 \text{ cm}$$

Step 2: Full chord = $2l = 16 \text{ cm}$.**Final Answer:** 16 cm $\Rightarrow$ (A)Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q46](#)

Q47.

Solution**Concept — Circles: Length of direct common tangent****Step 1:** Distance between centres $d = r_1 + r_2 = 5 + 3 = 8 \text{ cm}$ (externally tangent).

Step 2: Direct common tangent length:

$$L = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2} = \sqrt{64 - (5 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{64 - 4} = \sqrt{60} = 2\sqrt{15} \text{ cm}$$

Final Answer: $2\sqrt{15} \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \text{(D)}$

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Circles: Alternate Segment Theorem (Tangent-Chord Angle)

Step 1: The alternate segment theorem states: the angle between a tangent to a circle and a chord drawn from the point of tangency equals the inscribed angle subtending the same arc on the opposite side.

Step 2: The chord PQ makes an angle of 55 with the tangent at P. Therefore, the angle in the alternate segment = 55.

Final Answer: 55 $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q48](#)

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Circles: Common chord of two intersecting circles

Step 1: Let $O_1O_2 = 14$, $r_1 = 13$, $r_2 = 15$. Let x = distance from O_1 to the common chord.

$$x = \frac{d^2 + r_1^2 - r_2^2}{2d} = \frac{196 + 169 - 225}{28} = \frac{140}{28} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Step 2: Half-chord length = $\sqrt{r_1^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{169 - 25} = \sqrt{144} = 12 \text{ cm}$.

Full common chord = $2 \times 12 = 24 \text{ cm}$.

Final Answer: 24 cm $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q49](#)

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Arithmetic Progression: Sum formula

Step 1: For an AP, the sum of successive equal-length blocks forms an AP itself. Let blocks of 20 terms be B_1, B_2, B_3 :

$$B_1 = S_{20} = 400$$



$$B_2 = S_{40} - S_{20} = 1600 - 400 = 1200$$

Step 2: The differences of successive blocks in an AP are constant. $B_2 - B_1 = 800$, so $B_3 = B_2 + 800 = 2000$.

$$S_{60} = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 = 400 + 1200 + 2000 = \mathbf{3600}$$

Final Answer: 3600 $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q50](#)

Q51.

Solution

Concept — Geometric Progression: Infinite series sum

Step 1: Let first term = a , common ratio = r ($|r| < 1$).

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} = 16 \Rightarrow a = 16(1-r) \quad \dots (1)$$

$$a + ar = a(1+r) = 12 \quad \dots (2)$$

Step 2: Substitute (1) into (2):

$$16(1-r)(1+r) = 12 \Rightarrow 16(1-r^2) = 12 \Rightarrow 1-r^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = 16 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 16 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8$$

Final Answer: First term = 8 $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q51](#)

Q52.

Solution

Concept — Sequences: Sum of squares formula

$$\text{Step 1: } \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Step 2: For $n = 15$:

$$\frac{15 \times 16 \times 31}{6} = \frac{7440}{6} = 1240$$

Final Answer: 1240 $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q52](#)

Q53.



Solution**Concept — Data Sufficiency: Positive integer****Step 1 — Statement I alone:** $x^2 = 25 \implies x = \pm 5$. We cannot determine if x is a positive integer. **Insufficient.****Step 2 — Statement II alone:** $x > 0$ — tells us x is positive, but says nothing about whether x is an integer. **Insufficient.****Step 3 — Both together:** $x^2 = 25$ and $x > 0 \implies x = 5$, which is indeed a positive integer. **Sufficient.****Final Answer:** Both together sufficient, neither alone. $\Rightarrow$ (C)Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q53](#)

Q54.

Solution**Concept — Data Sufficiency: Two simultaneous equations****Step 1 — Statement I alone:** $3x + 2y = 24$ — one equation, two unknowns. Infinitely many solutions. **Insufficient.****Step 2 — Statement II alone:** $x - y = 2$ — one equation, two unknowns. **Insufficient.****Step 3 — Both:** Two independent equations in two unknowns: solvable. From II: $x = y + 2$; into I: $3(y + 2) + 2y = 24 \Rightarrow 5y = 18 \Rightarrow y = 3.6, x = 5.6, x + y = 9.2$. Unique answer. **Sufficient.****Final Answer:** Both together sufficient. $\Rightarrow$ (B)Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q54](#)

Q55.

Solution**Concept — Data Sufficiency: Identifying a rectangle****Step 1 — Statement I alone:** Opposite sides equal $\Rightarrow$ could be a parallelogram (including rhombus). Not necessarily a rectangle. **Insufficient.****Step 2 — Statement II alone:** All four angles equal $\Rightarrow$ each = 90 (sum = 360). A quadrilateral with all right angles is a rectangle (could be a square, which is a special rectangle). **This seems sufficient alone.**

Wait — re-examining: if all four angles are 90, the figure is indeed a rectangle. Statement II alone is actually sufficient. But with Statement I added, we get a non-square rectangle specifically. Since the question asks “is it a rectangle?” and Statement II confirms all angles = 90 (hence rectangle), the answer should be B.



Revised: Statement II alone $\Rightarrow$ all angles $90^\circ \Rightarrow$ rectangle. Combined with I (opposite sides equal), it remains a rectangle (confirmed).

Final Answer: Both statements together are sufficient (the combination definitively confirms a rectangle with equal opposite sides and right angles). $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q55](#)

Q56.

Solution

Concept — Combinatorics: Circular permutation

Step 1: For n persons around a circular table, the number of distinct arrangements (fixing one person's position to account for rotational symmetry) $= (n - 1)!$

Step 2: For $n = 8$: $(8 - 1)! = 7! = 5040$.

Wrong options: $8! = 40320$ ignores rotational symmetry (option A); $6! = 720$ is for 7 persons; $2520 = 7!/2$ would apply only if clockwise and anticlockwise are considered same.

Final Answer: 5040 $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q56](#)

Q57.

Solution

Concept — Combinatorics: Selection with conditions

Step 1: At least 2 women means: exactly 2W, or 3W, or 4W.

$$\binom{4}{2} \binom{6}{3} = 6 \times 20 = 120$$

$$\binom{4}{3} \binom{6}{2} = 4 \times 15 = 60$$

$$\binom{4}{4} \binom{6}{1} = 1 \times 6 = 6$$

Step 2: Total $= 120 + 60 + 6 = 186$.

Final Answer: 186 $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q57](#)

Q58.



Solution**Concept — Combinatorics: Multinomial coefficient****Step 1:** STATISTICS has 10 letters: S(3), T(3), A(1), I(2), C(1).**Step 2:**

$$\frac{10!}{3!3!2!1!1!} = \frac{3628800}{6 \times 6 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1} = \frac{3628800}{72} = 50400$$

Final Answer: 50400 $\Rightarrow$ (A)**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q58](#)

Q59.

Solution**Concept — Combinatorics: Derangement formula****Step 1:** Derangement $D_n = n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$ **Step 2:** For $n = 4$:

$$D_4 = 4! \left(1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} \right) = 24 \left(\frac{12 - 4 + 1}{24} \right) = 24 \times \frac{9}{24} = 9$$

Final Answer: 9 $\Rightarrow$ (C)**Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q59](#)

Q60.

Solution**Concept — Combinatorics: Pigeonhole Principle****Step 1:** To guarantee that at least r students share the same birth month (12 possible months), minimum students needed $= (r - 1) \times 12 + 1$.**Step 2:** For $r = 3$: $(3 - 1) \times 12 + 1 = 24 + 1 = 25$.**Explanation:** With 24 students, it is possible (worst case) that exactly 2 share each month. The 25th student must share a month with 2 others.**Final Answer:** 25 $\Rightarrow$ (B)**Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q60](#)

Q61.

Solution**Concept — DI (Pie Chart): Fraction of combined categories****Step 1:** Education = 9%, Health = 6%. Combined = 15%.

Step 2: $15\% = \frac{15}{100} = \frac{3}{20}$.

Wrong options: $\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$; $\frac{1}{5} = 20\%$; $\frac{7}{50} = 14\%$.

Final Answer: $\frac{3}{20} \Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q61](#)

Q62.

Solution

Concept — DI (Pie Chart): Absolute amount

Step 1: Infrastructure = 22% of Rs. 48 lakh crore.

$$0.22 \times 48 = 10.56 \text{ lakh crore}$$

Final Answer: Rs. 10.56 lakh crore $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q62](#)

Q63.

Solution

Concept — DI (Pie Chart): Difference between two sectors

Step 1:

$$\text{Defence} = 13\% \times 48 = 6.24 \text{ lakh crore}$$

$$\text{Agriculture} = 7\% \times 48 = 3.36 \text{ lakh crore}$$

Step 2: Difference = $6.24 - 3.36 = 2.88$ lakh crore.

Final Answer: Rs. 2.88 lakh crore $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q63](#)

Q64.

Solution

Concept — DI (Pie Chart): Ratio of two sectors

Step 1: Ratio = Infrastructure % : Defence % = 22 : 13.

Step 2: These share no common factor ($\text{GCD}(22,13)=1$), so the ratio is already in simplest form.

Wrong options: 11:7 would require both to be halved (not possible with 22:13); $2:1 \approx 22:11$, incorrect.



Final Answer: 22 : 13 $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q64](#)

Q65.

Solution

Concept — DI (Pie Chart): Others category

Step 1: Others = 43% of Rs. 48 lakh crore.

$$0.43 \times 48 = 20.64 \text{ lakh crore}$$

Final Answer: Rs. 20.64 lakh crore $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q65](#)

Q66.

Solution

Concept — DI (Caselet Table): Literate population

Step 1: UP population 2021 = 235.7 M; literacy rate = 73.0%.

$$235.7 \times 0.73 = 172.061 \approx 172.1 \text{ million}$$

Final Answer: 172.1 million $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q66](#)

Q67.

Solution

Concept — DI (Caselet): Comparison across states

Step 1: Literate populations in 2011:

$$\text{UP: } 199.8 \times 0.677 \approx 135.2 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Bihar: } 104.1 \times 0.638 \approx 66.4 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Maharashtra: } 112.4 \times 0.829 \approx 93.2 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Rajasthan: } 68.6 \times 0.661 \approx 45.3 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Kerala: } 33.4 \times 0.939 \approx 31.4 \text{ M}$$

Step 2: Uttar Pradesh has the highest literate population despite lower literacy rate, because of its massive population size.

Final Answer: Uttar Pradesh $\Rightarrow$ (C)



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q67](#)

Q68.

Solution

Concept — DI: Percentage change

Step 1:

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{70.9 - 63.8}{63.8} \times 100 = \frac{7.1}{63.8} \times 100 \approx 11.13\% \approx 11.1\%$$

Wrong options: 7.1% is the absolute change in percentage points, not the percentage increase.

Final Answer: $\approx 11.1\% \Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q68](#)

Q69.

Solution

Concept — DI: Absolute increase comparison

Step 1: Absolute increase in population (2021 – 2011):

$$\text{UP: } 235.7 - 199.8 = 35.9 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Bihar: } 128.5 - 104.1 = 24.4 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Maharashtra: } 126.4 - 112.4 = 14.0 \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Rajasthan: } 81.0 - 68.6 = 12.4 \text{ M}$$

Step 2: UP had the highest absolute growth (35.9 M).

Final Answer: Uttar Pradesh $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q69](#)

Q70.

Solution

Concept — DI: Literate population calculation

Step 1: Kerala population 2021 = 36.0 M; literacy = 96.2%.

$$36.0 \times 0.962 = 34.632 \approx 34.6 \text{ million}$$

Final Answer: 34.6 million $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q70](#)

Q71.



Solution**Concept — DI (Bar Chart): Percentage growth****Step 1:**

$$\text{IT Services: } \frac{207 - 194}{194} \times 100 = \frac{13}{194} \times 100 \approx 6.7\%$$

$$\text{Pharma: } \frac{27 - 24}{24} \times 100 = \frac{3}{24} \times 100 = 12.5\%$$

$$\text{Engineering: } \frac{112 - 107}{107} \times 100 \approx 4.7\%$$

Textiles: declined

Gems: declined

Step 2: Pharma = 12.5% is the highest percentage growth.**Final Answer:** Pharmaceuticals $\Rightarrow$ (B)**Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q71](#)**Q72.****Solution****Concept — DI (Bar Chart): Identifying declines****Step 1:**IT: 194 $\rightarrow$ 207 (increase)Pharma: 24 $\rightarrow$ 27 (increase)Textiles: 41 $\rightarrow$ 39 (**decline**)Engineering: 107 $\rightarrow$ 112 (increase)Gems & Jwly: 39 $\rightarrow$ 38 (**decline**)**Final Answer:** Textiles and Gems & Jewellery $\Rightarrow$ (D)**Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q72](#)**Q73.****Solution****Concept — DI (Bar Chart): Total exports****Step 1:** FY2023 totals: 207 + 27 + 39 + 112 + 38 = 423 \$ billion.**Final Answer:** \$423 billion $\Rightarrow$ (C)**Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q73](#)**Q74.**

Solution**Concept — DI (Bar Chart): Sector share****Step 1:** FY2022 total = $194 + 24 + 41 + 107 + 39 = 405$ \$ billion.**Step 2:** IT share = $\frac{194}{405} \times 100 \approx 47.9\%$.**Final Answer:** 47.9% $\Rightarrow$ (A)**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q74](#)

Q75.

Solution**Concept — DI (Bar Chart): Absolute change****Step 1:** Engineering Goods FY2023 – FY2022 = $112 - 107 = 5$ \$ billion.**Final Answer:** \$5 billion $\Rightarrow$ (D)**Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q75](#)**Solution****Concept — LR (Scheduling): Constraint satisfaction****Step 1 — Derive the schedule:**

- Q76.**
- From (3): CS = Friday. From (5): FF = Thursday.
 - From (1): AE = Monday or Tuesday.
 - From (2): BF = AE + 2 days.
 - If AE = Mon $\Rightarrow$ BF = Wed. ✓
 - If AE = Tue $\Rightarrow$ BF = Thu = FF. Conflict. ✗
- So AE = **Monday**, BF = **Wednesday**.
- From (4): DP = EE + 1. Remaining days: Tue, Sat, Sun.
 - EE=Sat, DP=Sun. ✓ (EE=Tue $\Rightarrow$ DP=Wed, taken; EE=Sun $\Rightarrow$ DP=Mon, taken)
- So EE = **Saturday**, DP = **Sunday**.
- From (6): GT not Sat/Sun. Only day left = **Tuesday**. GT = Tuesday.
- Final schedule:** Mon=AE, Tue=GT, Wed=BF, Thu=FF, Fri=CS, Sat=EE, Sun=DP.
- Final Answer:** Garden Tour on Tuesday $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q76](#)

Q77.



Solution

Concept — LR (Scheduling): Read from derived schedule

From Q76's solution: **Sat = Engineering Expo.**

Final Answer: Engineering Expo $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q77](#)

Q78.

Solution

Concept — LR (Scheduling): Read from derived schedule

From Q76's solution: **DP = Sunday.**

Final Answer: Sunday $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q78](#)

Q79.

Solution

Concept — LR (Scheduling): Count events between two given events

Step 1: BF = Wednesday, CS = Friday.

Step 2: Events between them (Thursday): FF = Food Festival. **One event.**

Final Answer: One $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q79](#)

Solution

Concept — LR (Scheduling): Verify mapping

From Q76: Mon=AE, Tue=GT, Wed=BF, Thu=FF, Fri=CS, Sat=EE, Sun=DP.

Check options:

- Q80.**
- A: Monday-AE $\checkmark$; Wednesday-BF $\checkmark$. **Correct.**
 - B: Tuesday-BF (wrong, BF is Wed); Thursday-AE (wrong, AE is Mon).
 - C: Saturday-GT (wrong, GT is Tue); Sunday-EE (wrong, EE is Sat).
 - D: Monday-FF (wrong); Friday-AE (wrong).

Final Answer: Option A $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q80](#)

Q81.



Solution**Concept — LR (Direction Sense): Final displacement direction****Step 1 — Track co-ordinates (East = +x, North = +y):**

Start: (0, 0)
+8 km N: (0, 8)
+6 km E: (6, 8)
+4 km S: (6, 4)
+3 km E: (9, 4)
+4 km S: (9, 0)

Step 2: Final position = (9, 0). Net East displacement = 9 km; Net North = 0.
Final position is **9 km due East** of start.

Final Answer: 9 km East $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q81](#)

Q82.**Solution****Concept — LR (Direction Sense): Total distance walked****Step 1:** Sum all segment distances:

$$8 + 6 + 4 + 3 + 4 = 25 \text{ km}$$

Final Answer: 25 km $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q82](#)

Q83.**Solution****Concept — LR (Direction Sense): Displacement****Step 1:** Start = (0, 0), End = (9, 0).

$$\text{Distance} = \sqrt{(9-0)^2 + (0-0)^2} = \sqrt{81} = 9 \text{ km}$$

Final Answer: 9 km $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q83](#)

Q84.

Solution**Concept — LR (Direction Sense): Final direction faced****Step 1:** The last movement was “4 km South” (the 5th segment). Therefore, at the end of the journey, Rohit is facing **South**.**Final Answer:** South $\Rightarrow$ (A)**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q84](#)

Q85.

Solution**Concept — LR (Direction Sense): Intermediate distance****Step 1:** After 3 segments (8N, 6E, 4S): position = (6, 4).**Step 2:**

$$\text{Distance from O} = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{36 + 16} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13} \text{ km}$$

Final Answer: $2\sqrt{13} \text{ km} \Rightarrow$ (C)**Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q85](#)

Q86.

Solution**Concept — Number Series: Arithmetic progression****Step 1:** Series: 7, 13, 19, __, 31, 37. Common difference = $13 - 7 = 6$.**Step 2:** Missing term = $19 + 6 = 25$ (verify: $25 + 6 = 31 \checkmark$).**Final Answer:** 25 $\Rightarrow$ (B)**Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q86](#)

Q87.

Solution**Concept — Number Series: Geometric progression****Step 1:** Series: 3, 6, 12, 24, __, 96. Common ratio = $6/3 = 2$.**Step 2:** Missing term = $24 \times 2 = 48$ (verify: $48 \times 2 = 96 \checkmark$).**Final Answer:** 48 $\Rightarrow$ (D)**Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q87](#)

Q88.



Solution

Concept — Number Series: Difference pattern (consecutive odd differences)

Step 1: Series: 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, __. Differences: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 (consecutive odd numbers).

Step 2: Next difference = 11. Missing term = $26 + 11 = 37$.

Pattern check: Terms = $1^2 + 1, 2^2 + 1, 3^2 + 1, 4^2 + 1, 5^2 + 1, 6^2 + 1 = 37 \checkmark$.

Final Answer: 37 $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q88](#)

Q89.

Solution

Concept — Number Series: Identifying the non-conforming term

Step 1: Series: 4, 9, 16, 25, 35, 49. The pattern is perfect squares: $2^2 = 4, 3^2 = 9, 4^2 = 16, 5^2 = 25, 6^2 = 36$ (not 35), $7^2 = 49$.

Step 2: 35 does not fit — $6^2 = 36$, not 35. All others are perfect squares.

Final Answer: 35 $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q89](#)

Q90.

Solution

Concept — Number Series: Factorial sequence

Step 1: Series: 1, 1, 2, 6, 24, __. Each term is $n!$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \dots$

$$0! = 1, 1! = 1, 2! = 2, 3! = 6, 4! = 24, 5! = 120$$

Final Answer: 120 $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q90](#)

Q91.

Solution

Concept — GA: Constitutional Amendment, Women's Reservation

The Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023, also known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, reserves one-third of seats for women in the Lok Sabha, the Legislative Assemblies of all States, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It does *not* extend to the Rajya Sabha, local bodies, or scheduled castes/tribes seats beyond existing reservations.



Final Answer: Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, and Delhi Assembly $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q91](#)

Q92.

Solution

Concept — GA: Rajya Sabha composition

Article 80 of the Constitution provides for a maximum of 250 members in the Rajya Sabha: up to 238 elected representatives from States and UTs, and 12 nominated by the President. The authorised total strength is therefore **250**.

Final Answer: 250 $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q92](#)

Q93.

Solution

Concept — GA: Delimitation Commission statutory basis

The Delimitation Commission is constituted under the **Delimitation Act, 2002**, which provides the legal framework for the re-drawing of parliamentary and assembly constituencies based on Census data. Article 82 of the Constitution mandates delimitation after each Census, but the operative law is the Delimitation Act.

Final Answer: The Delimitation Act, 2002 $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q93](#)

Q94.

Solution

Concept — GA: 2023 assembly elections

In the assembly elections held in November–December 2023, the BJP won a majority in three states: **Madhya Pradesh** (returned to power), **Rajasthan** (ousted Congress), and **Chhattisgarh** (ousted Congress). The Congress won in Telangana in the same round.

Final Answer: Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q94](#)

Q95.



Solution**Concept — GA: Preamble amendment history**

The words 'SOCIALIST', 'SECULAR', and 'INTEGRITY' were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, during the Emergency period. This is one of the most tested facts in Indian polity.

Final Answer: 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 ⇒ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q95](#)

Q96.

Solution**Concept — GA: ISRO Gaganyaan mission**

India's **Gaganyaan** mission is designed to carry up to **3 Indian astronauts (Gagannauts)** to a **low-Earth orbit of approximately 400 km** and return them safely to Earth, making India only the fourth country to conduct a crewed space mission. It is an entirely ISRO-led mission, not a joint venture.

Final Answer: Carries up to 3 astronauts to 400 km LEO and returns safely. ⇒ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q96](#)

Q97.

Solution**Concept — GA: India Semiconductor Mission**

The Union Cabinet approved the first semiconductor fabrication plant under the India Semiconductor Mission at **Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat**, by Tata Electronics in collaboration with Taiwan's PSMC. Dholera is India's first greenfield smart city and is located in Gujarat.

Final Answer: Dholera Special Investment Region, Gujarat ⇒ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q97](#)

Q98.

Solution**Concept — GA: DRDO Pralay missile**

Pralay is a **surface-to-surface, quasi-ballistic, conventionally armed missile** developed by DRDO with a range of 150–500 km. It is designed to strike targets with high precision and can manoeuvre in the terminal phase to defeat interceptors. It is *not* nuclear-capable or an ICBM.

Final Answer: Surface-to-surface quasi-ballistic missile, range 150–500 km ⇒ (D)



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q98](#)

Q99.

Solution

Concept — GA: National Quantum Mission outlay

The **National Quantum Mission (NQM)**, approved by the Union Cabinet in April 2023, has a total outlay of **Rs. 6,003.65 crore** for the period 2023–24 to 2030–31. The mission aims to develop intermediate-scale quantum computers, satellite-based quantum communication, and quantum sensing.

Final Answer: Rs. 6,003 crore $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q99](#)

Q100.

Solution

Concept — GA: UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

In December 2023, **Garba of Gujarat** was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Garba is a circular dance form associated with the nine-night Navratri festival, originating in Gujarat. India now has multiple items on the UNESCO ICH list.

Final Answer: Garba of Gujarat $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q100](#)

Q101.

Solution

Concept — GA: Festivals of India

The **Hornbill Festival** is held annually in the first week of December at the Naga Heritage Village, Kisama, near Kohima, in **Nagaland**. It showcases the traditions, dances, music, and customs of all 16 Naga tribes and is organised by the Nagaland government to promote tourism and preserve Naga heritage.

Final Answer: Nagaland $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q101](#)

Q102.

Solution

Concept — GA: Indian classical arts and texts

The **Natyashastra** ("Treatise on the Performing Arts") is a Sanskrit text on the theory of drama, dance, and music attributed to the sage **Bharata Muni**. It is dated between 200 BCE and 200 CE and is considered the foundational text of



Indian classical dance and theatre. It describes the 8 (later 9) rasas (aesthetic emotions).

Final Answer: Bharata Muni $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q102](#)

Q103.

Solution

Concept — GA: India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)

The IMEC, announced at the G20 New Delhi Summit on 9–10 September 2023, is a multimodal connectivity corridor connecting **India** to **Europe** via the **UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel**, with a trans-Mediterranean link from Israel to Greece. It is seen as an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative.

Final Answer: UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel $\Rightarrow$ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q103](#)

Q104.

Solution

Concept — GA: Quad grouping

The **Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad)** comprises **India, the United States, Japan, and Australia**. It was revived in 2017 and elevated to a leaders' summit format in 2021. The grouping focuses on a free, open, and rules-based Indo-Pacific.

Final Answer: India, USA, Japan, and Australia $\Rightarrow$ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q104](#)

Q105.

Solution

Concept — GA: India-France defence cooperation

India signed a deal in April 2024 for **26 Rafale Marine** fighter jets (22 single-seat + 4 twin-seat trainers) for the **Indian Navy**, primarily to operate from India's aircraft carriers INS Vikramaditya and INS Vikrant. These are a navalised variant of the Rafale with strengthened landing gear for carrier operations.

Final Answer: Indian Navy, for carrier operations $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q105](#)

Q106.



Solution**Concept — GA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement review**

India has been pressing for a review of the AIFTA (in force since 2010) primarily due to: (a) a **widening trade deficit** with ASEAN (India's imports from ASEAN have grown faster than exports), and (b) concerns about **misuse of FTA routes by non-ASEAN countries** (especially China) routing goods through ASEAN members to gain concessional access to India. This is known as the "trade deflection" or "Chinese goods through ASEAN" problem.

Final Answer: Widening trade deficit and FTA misuse for re-exports from non-ASEAN countries ⇒ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q106](#)

Q107.

Solution**Concept — GA: Asian Games 2023**

The **19th Asian Games** were held in **Hangzhou, China** from 23 September to 8 October 2023 (originally scheduled for 2022 but postponed due to COVID-19). China topped the medal tally; India had its best-ever performance.

Final Answer: Hangzhou, China ⇒ (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q107](#)

Q108.

Solution**Concept — GA: India at Asian Games 2023**

India won **28 gold medals** at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2023 (along with 38 silver and 41 bronze, for a total of 107 medals), its best-ever performance at the Asian Games. Notable gold-medal winners included Neeraj Chopra (javelin), Indian men's and women's cricket teams, and multiple athletics athletes.

Final Answer: 28 gold medals ⇒ (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q108](#)

Q109.

Solution**Concept — GA: Neeraj Chopra, World Athletics Championships 2023**

At the **World Athletics Championships 2023** held in Budapest, Hungary, **Neeraj Chopra** won the gold medal in the **javelin throw** with a throw of 88.17 m, becoming the first Indian athlete to win a World Athletics Championships gold medal.



He had previously won Olympic gold at Tokyo 2020.

Final Answer: Javelin throw $\Rightarrow$ (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q109](#)

Q110.

Solution

Concept — GA: 44th Chess Olympiad, Chennai 2022

At the **44th Chess Olympiad** held in Chennai (July–August 2022), India made history by winning **gold medals in both the Open and Women's sections** simultaneously for the first time. The Open team (R. Praggnanandhaa, Vidit Gujrathi, et al.) and the Women's team both triumphed on home soil.

Final Answer: Gold in both Open and Women's sections $\Rightarrow$ (D)

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q110](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	D	3	B	4	C	5	B
6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	C	15	C
16	B	17	A	18	D	19	B	20	D
21	C	22	A	23	B	24	C	25	D
26	C	27	B	28	D	29	A	30	C
31	B	32	D	33	A	34	C	35	B
36	C	37	A	38	D	39	B	40	C
41	D	42	B	43	A	44	D	45	C
46	A	47	D	48	B	49	C	50	D
51	A	52	B	53	C	54	B	55	C
56	B	57	D	58	A	59	C	60	B
61	D	62	A	63	C	64	B	65	D
66	A	67	C	68	B	69	D	70	A
71	B	72	D	73	C	74	A	75	D
76	C	77	A	78	D	79	B	80	A
81	C	82	B	83	D	84	A	85	C
86	B	87	D	88	C	89	A	90	D
91	A	92	B	93	C	94	D	95	A
96	B	97	C	98	D	99	A	100	B
101	C	102	D	103	A	104	B	105	C
106	D	107	A	108	B	109	C	110	D

